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TWO CENTS.

HARMONY IS LACKING on the eastern question said: "While Servia sympathizes with Greece, the

Powers Not Agreed on Blockading Grecian Ports.

ENGLAND AND ITALY ARE OPPOSED

Preparations for War Going on Briskly.

LATEST ARMENIAN OUTRAGE

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 23.-The ambassadors have formally notified the Turkish government of the intention of the powers to land troops on the Island of Crete for the purpose of relieving the detachments of foreign marines now on duty ashore. The porte has raised no objections up to the present time, believing that the next move of the foreign fleet will be to carry out the threat of the powers to blockade the principal ports and coasts

On this question, however, there is no unanimity of opinion, the impression being that Great Britain and Italy at least will strongly oppose such a step on the ground that it would cause Greece to promptly declare war upon Turkey, a culmination of the crisis which some of the powers are

apparently still hopeful of avoiding.

In the meanwhile the war preparations of Greece are continuing night and day, and there are no indications of a backdown in that quarter. Troops are con-tinually hurried to the frontiers, the work f erecting fortifications is progressing rapidly, and all should be in readiness for an advance early in April, when the weather vill be much more propitious than now for military purposes.

Some people intimate that war will break out about April 6 next, the anniversary of the raising of the standard of the cross again the crescent in 1821, at the com-mencement of the Greek war of independ-

Turkish Vessels in the Dardanelles.

The Turkish squadron is still in the Dardanelles, and the opinion is expressed that it will remain there indefinitely. The Turkish headquarters are at Elassona, and the Greek headquarters are at Larissa. Field guns and other batteries have been placed in position by both sides at the entrances of the mountain passes leading from Thessaly into Macedonia and Epirus. The base of supplies of the Turks is at Salonica, and that of the armies of the Greeks is at Athens, although the troops and supplies for the armies in the field are landed at Volo, Lamia and other ports. The Turks are estimated to have about 30,000 men, regulars and irregulars, under arms in Macedonia and Epirus, and they are credited with having 150 to 200 field

fieces with them.
The Greeks are believed to have about 40,-000 men under arms on the frontiers, and to be hastening forward every gun procurble, in order to counteract as much as possible their inferiority in artillery. In cavalry, also, the Turks are said to be much stronger than the Greeks, but by the beginning of April it is believed the Greeks will be in a much better state of eadiness for war than at present. Money dces not appear to be lacking for the equip-ment of the Greeks, and large supplies of arms and ammunition have been forthcoming, from what sources is not so clear

Enthusiasm vs. Indifference.

There is one feature of the situation which should not be overlooked. The Greeks are animated by the strongest feeling of warlike enthusiasm, while the Turks are said to be suffering the greatest privatiers without pay or proper equipment, which has made them sullen and resentful, but far from desirous of entering upon at aggressive campaign. The hospital and camp arrangements of the Turks are pronounced to be most defective, and to have already resulted in serious sickness and many deaths among the Redifs brought from Asia Minor into the provinces of

Epirus and Macedonia.

If war is declared, the Greek army from Larissa will probably try to enter Mace donla with the Crown Prince Constantine and a second Greek army will attempt to enter Epirus from the vicinity of Arta. It is still possible that war may be avertby timely concessions to Greece, such the withdrawal of all Turkish forces from Crete and the selection of Prince George of Greece as governor of Crete, with the understanding that when quiet is tored it shall be decided by a plebiscite whether or not the island is to be annexed

Last Greek Reserves Called Out.

The Greek government, according to a dispatch from Athens, has just called out the last of its reserves, and has called to the colors all men thirty-two years of age or upward. Ten additional battalions of Greek infantry are being formed, besides fourteen more batteries of artillery, These preparations certainly etc. These preparations certainly do not point to the approach of a peaceful solu-tion of the crisis in the near future.

ANOTHER MASSACRE IN ARMENIA. One Hundred Christians Perished in

the Outbreak Sunday. CONSTANTINOPLE, March 23.-Authentic details of the outbreak Sunday at Toka, in the Sivas district of Asia Minor, when the Turks attacked the Armenians while the latter were in church, show that one hundred Christians were massacred. The Armenian quarter and bazaar were given over to pillage for eight hours.

The representations of the ambassadors of the foreign powers regarding the condition of Anatolia have made but little impress upon the sultan, who, relying upon the support of Russia, is convinced that he has nothing to fear from the so-called conhas nothing to lear from the so-called con-cert of the powers, which is continually harped upon, aithough it is believed that little or no concert beyond the desire in some quarters to posipone an outbreak of

diplomats here are sail to be once e turning their attention to the conduct sultan, and it is semi-officially int mated that they are again of the opinion, so frequently attributed to them, that the system of friendly representations on the subject of Armenia, which has hitherto been followed, must be changed for sterner methods of dealing with the evils com-

The sultan, however, has heard this story many times during the past few years, and he consoles himself with the belief that he will survive this new fit of righteous indigas he has tided over others of a

much more serious character. Mr. Curzon's Statement.

LONDON, March 23.-In the house commons today the parliamentary secretary for the foreign office, Mr. Curzon, ansv. ing a question of Sir Ellis Ashincad-Bardett, conservative, said the government re of any desire upon the part Turkey to enter into direct Orrece or Turkey to enter into direct question. Therefore, he added, the

SERVIA'S POSITION.

It Prefers That the Eastern Question Be Not Reopened. BELGRADE, Servia, March 23.-A lead-

ing statesman in an interview today with

a representative of the Associated Press

be settled in a way antagonistic to the interests of Servia, Bulgaria and Greece. It is, therefore, the intention of Servia not to do anything to increase the existing complications or add to the danger of war, but to do everything to preserve, for the out to do everything to preserve, for the present, the status quo.

"The recent visit of King Alexander to Sofia developed during the course of discussion that Bulgaria and Servia held identical opinions on the subject, and a full understanding was reached between the two countries in regard to the present situation. Both countries are determined

Servian government does not regard the

present as a favorable time for the settle-

ment of the Balkan question. If the east-

situation. Both countries are determined to preserve the peace, and no one in Bel-grade believes there will be a Turko-Greek war or serious disturbances in Macedonia.
The few battalions of Turkish troops sent to the Servian frontier were dispatched there in consequence of a demand from Belgrade that Turkey preserve better order or prevent further incursions of the Albanians."

VERDICT FOR PROTECTION

Representative Newlands Says That Was the Result of the Last Election.

He Does Not Believe That Tariff Legislation Alone Will Bring Back Prosperity.

Mr. Newlands discussed the tariff bill in the House today from the standpoint of the silver men who united with the democrats and populists during the last campaign in opposition to the republicans. This alliance, he said, still continued, and was likely to amalgamate the allied forces into one strong party, with silver as the supreme and dominant issue, all other questions be ing subordinate to it, and the largest toler ance being exercised as to the difference of opinion on other questions which had hitherto divided the various elements constituting the silver forces. Much depended in the future upon the tolerance, the wisdom and the conservatism of action of the allied parties, and he proposed to address himself to the question as to what line of party action would best promote the cause of bimetallism, which, he said, all regarded as the only radical cure for existing con

A Verdict for Protection.

Though, he continued, it is sometimes difficult to determine the exact issues settled by a campaign, there can be no question that, as to the tariff, the popular verdict at the last election was in favor of protection. The democratic party declared silver to be the dominant issue, and nearly snatched victory from the most desperate conditions. The republican victory would have been complete had not the democratic party presented other unnecessary issues which handicapped Bryan's candidacy, furnished pretext for misrepresentation and abuse, and really divided the friends of

easonable tariff policy without obstructions and with expedition.

The Legislation Needed.

Mr. Newlands went on to discuss the policy which he thought would best protect American industry. He declared that both industrial and monetary legislation were necessary, and that of the two the latter was the most necessary.

Tariff legislation alone, he asserted, would

not give relief, producing, as we do, a surplus of wheat, cotton and other farm products. The price of the exportable surplus is fixed in Liverpool, and the Liverpool orice fixes also the domestic price. Liverpool markets these products come in competition with the products of India Russia and Argentina and other countries none of which is upon a gold basis. These countries are willing to accept the old silver price for their products The old stiver products cut in two by the competition of these countries. Restore the old gold price of silver, \$1.29 per ounce, and we imme-diately restore the old gold prices of our farm products, and this means, he said protection to the American farms and plantations, just as the tariff law means

protection to the factory. Wages Higher Here.

"We have," he continued, "an industrial system in this country which makes it the object of attack from all other countries Our wages are much higher than in any other country, and the unit of all values here is the daily wage. A general reduction in wages would bring about readjustments of values that would be destructive to the property owners, producers and debtors. We need, therefore," he said, "a tariff law to protect us against the products of cheaper labor elsewhere. The protective measure that will protect existing agricultural competition and the threatening manufacturing competition of silver countries must be the legislation which will restore the old relative value of silver and gold. Such law would be equivalent to a tariff of 100 per cent upon the products of silver countries, for it would increase to that extent the gold cost of such products. The com-petition of Europe is insignificant as com-pared with the existing and threatened competition of Asia. I believe," he added, "that the true policy of the country is combined tariff and silver legislation—the one protecting us against Europe, the other against Asia. He argued that the recent rise in wheat

proved that the price of that staple de pends upon the price of silver, just as the exception proves the rule

What Would Bring Back Prosperity. Mr. Newlands centended, in conclusion that the area of distress for years confined to the mining belt, the wheat belt and the cotton belt had now extended to the middle and easern states, which were suffering from the loss of the consuming capacity of the western and southern states. The increase of protection to the factories would not materially add to their prosperity, unless the consuming capacity of these regions was restored. That could of these regions was restored. That could not be done by a tariff legislation, but could only be accomplished by legislation that would stop the appreciation of gold and thus relieve our wheat and cotton industries from the destructive competition of silver countries. The restoration of bimetallism conjointly with reasonable tariff legislation would, in his judgment, protect every American interest and thus bring back a revived prosperity to our

industries, our mines, our farms, our plan-tations and our factories, as well as to the commercial, transportation and banking interests which were dependent apon them.

CIVIL SERVICE LAW. An Investigation Into Its General Ac-

tion Ordered. The Senate in adopting a resolution for an investigation of federal removals at South Omaha, Neb., added an amendment directing the civil service committee to ex-amine into the general action of the civil service law, and whether it shall be "con-tinued, amended or repealed."

ern question is now reopened it could only Charged With Having Fitted Out a Filibustering Expedition.

CAPTAIN TURNS STATE'S EVIDENCE

Alleged Trip of the Steamer James Woodall to Cuba.

CASE OF THE GOVERNMENT

BALTIMORE, March 23.-Dr. Joseph J. Luiz of New York, a member of the Cuban junta, was put upon trial in the United States district court today upon the charge of conspiring to violate the neutrality laws of the United States, in having, together with General Carlos Roloff, secretary of war of the Cuban republic, and Joseph T. Smith, organized the "Woodal expedition," which left this city almost two years ago. General Roloff and Dr. Luiz were arraigned in New York, before United States Commissioner Shields, a few weeks ago, and held in \$2,500 ball each for trial, the case being sent to this city for trial because the expedition was fitted out here. General Roloff forfeited his bail, and is thought to have gone to Cuba, although

and the attorneys for the defense profess ignorance as to his movements.

The case against Dr. Luiz is being heard before District Judge Morris and is being prosecuted by District Attorney W. L. Marbury. General Bradley T. Johnson, Leon Benoit of New York and Albert S. J. Owens of this city conduct the defense. Most of the morning hours were consumed in the selection of a jury, many being ex-In his opening address to the jury the district attorney professed to be able to show the following facts concerning the expedition:

rumors have been circulated here to the

effect that he will appear and stand trial.

First, that Dr. Luiz, Joseph T. Smith and Carlos Roloff sent for Capt. J. D. Hudson to come to New York early in June, 1895, and there proposed to him that he take charge of an expedition to Cuba, he having in 1886 commanded two similar ventures, one on the Hornet and another on the Morning Star. Hudson consented, and ne-gotiations were opened for the purchase of the steamer James Woodall, which were finally consummated in this city by the payment of \$15,000, in money furnished by Dr. Luiz, who gave Hudson fifteen \$1,000 bills for that purpose. Luiz and Roloff came to this city on June 29, 1895, and registered at Ganyborn's Hotel set "II I were". istered at Ganzhorn's Hotel as "J. Lucas" and "C. Miller," respectively, and remained here until July 9, when the Woodall sailed with a crew of sixteen men and Gen. Ro-loff as a passenger, having in the meantime fitted out the steamer with coal, food, shoes

and other supplies at a cost of \$4,000.

The Woodail cleared for Progreso, Mexico. When she had been eight days out she landed at Tanquay, off the Florida coast As it was, however, he said, the people had declared in favor of protection and had given the republican party a contract for prosperity, and that party should, in his judgment, be allowed to carry out any Spanish cruiser as she left that port. to New Orleans, where she was sold and the crew disbanded. Each member of the crew was paid a bongs of \$50 by Captain Hudson, and told to say nothing of

> Captain Hudson has since turned state's evidence, and is the chief witness for

PARADE ON UNTER DEN LINDEN.

Third Day of Celebrating the Cen-

tenary of William I. BERLIN, March 23.-The weather was bright and warm today, the last of the three days of the celebration of the centenary of the birth of Emperor William The streets were crowded, especially Unter den Linden, where the best view was obtainable of the great procession. This was composed of burghers in the costume of former days, corporations, societies, clubs, veterans' associations, turners, cyclists, oarsmen, sharpshooters and trades organizations. The whole procession was about three miles in length, and it is esti-

mated that over 40,000 persons took part in As the military authorities had refused to send military bands, non-uniformed bands had to be secured. At intervals were floats representing scenes from the life of the late emperor. Germania was represented by the wife of a sculptor named She was surrounded by 100 steel-

lad knights. Everywhere were bodies of men pletursquely attired, mostly on horseback, and the scene presented was most attractive. There were 150 bands in the procession, which was reviewed by the emperor, the empress, the princess and the royal guests from a pavilion at the foot of the William I monument, which was unveiled with so much ceremony yesterday.

Among the specially invited guests were 100 knights of the Iron Cross of the first-

class from all over Germany. Germania addressed the emperor in a poem specially composed for the occasion after which she called for cheers for hi majesty. All present heartily joined in the

Later the emperor received the organiza tion committee of the procession and in-formed them that all veterans who had taken part in the procession would receive the new memorial medal. From first to last the procession was an

mmense success. FRIEDRICHSRUHE, March 23.-The celebration of the centenary of William was marked here last night by a torchlight procession. Two thousand persons paraded in front of Prince Bismarck's chateau; but, owing to the weather and to the fact that the ex-chancellor was somewhat ill, the latter did not make his appearance. Count Herbert Bismarck, the eldest son; Count von Rantzaw, Prince Bismarck's cousin-in-law, and other members of the family stood on the balcony and reviewed the parade. Count Herbert informed the processionists that Prince marck sent them his thanks for the ova-

Herr Emil Sprecht, in addressing the crowd, referred to the ceremonies in Ber-lin, eulogizing Prince Bismarck as the "architect of the empire," and called for cheers for the prince, which were heartily given. The ceremony concluded with sing-ing, "Deutschland, Deutschland, ueber

Prince Bismarck during the day was the recipient of numerous telegrams of congratulations.

HOUSE EMPLOYES.

Two More Changes in the Personnel

Changes are being made gradually in the personnel of the employes of the House of Representatives. Two appointments to places of importance were announced today. C. H. Pierce of Minnesota was appointed superintendent of the document room and Mr. F. B. Lyon of Cuba, N. Y., superintendent of the folding room.

The President has recognized Herman Melnhard as Venezuelan consul at St. Louis, Jose Buigas y de Dalman as Spanish vice consul at Tampa, Fla., and Guil-lermo Andrade as Mexican consul at Los Angeles, Cal.

A Measure Providing for the Compulsory Support of Children by Parents.

Proposition to Widen Aqueduct Bridge to Accommodate a Railway -Other Local Bills.

duced a bill to provide for the compulsory support of children by parents in the Dis trict of Columbia. It provides that any parent or guardian failing to properly provide for children under fourteen years of age shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of not more than \$100 or imprisonment in the work house of the District of Columbia for not more than three months or both. It further provides conditions under which children may be committed to the board of

children's guardians.

Bills Reintroduced. Mr. McMillan also reintroduced the following bills, which were before the last Congress: To authorize the employment of day labor in the construction of certain municipal buildings and works in the District of Columbia; directing the Secretary of the Interior to quit claim and release unto Francis Hall and Jurian Hall all title, &c., to the east 20 feet front to the depth of 100 feet of lot 2, square 403, of this city to previde for the elevation of the tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad in this city; to further regulate the sale of milk in the District of Columbia; for the prevention of smoke in the District of Colum-bia; to provide for the publication of the revolutionary archives in the Department

of State. Typewritten Wills.

Mr. McMillan also introduced a new bill in relation to wills and other written instruments in the District of Columbia. It provides "that all depositions, wills or other legal instruments of any character to take effect hereafter which are required by existing laws to be written by hand shall be valid if typewritten and executed, authenticated and proved in the manner now required by law."

To Widen Aqueduct Bridge. Another new bill, introduced by Mr. Mc

Millan, provides for the widening of the Aqueduct bridge, and laying thereon a Aqueduct bridge, and laying thereon a single track for street railway use. It provides that the railway company or companies advancing the amounts necessary for widening the bridge and constructing the track shall be repaid out of the tolls an annual sum equal to 4 per centum interest upon the amount expended in widening the bridge and laying the single track. ing the bridge and laying the single track. The track is to be on the east side of the bridge, and shall extend to the south side of M street at its intersection with 36th street, and on a level with the present road.

PROSPECTS OF FAILURE.

Opposition to the Arbitration Treaty Developed in Unexpected Quarters. There appears to be a strong probability that the arbitration treaty is going to fail in the Senate. Its fate cannot be predicted with absolute positiveness, but behind the closed doors of the executive session opposition has developed in unexpected quarters. There is no doubt that it is considerably weaker than it was during the last session, and the friends of the treaty are in doubt and anxious Some of the strongest of the new senators are active in their opposition, and the character of the debate in executive session is such as to excite prejudice against the treaty. The plans of Great Britain for strengthening the fortifications at Bermudas and the part taken by that coun try in the Cretan affair are being effectively in opposition to the treaty. arguments are being made that the love of peace and regard for justice do not inspire Great Britain, and that these two things illustrate her attitude. This and many things said calculated to excite prej-udice against Great Britain are said with apparent injury to the prospects of the treaty. No complete canvass has been made, but the opposition comes from several different quarters-from New England and the west, as well as from the south— and includes several republicans of in-fluence, and the most determined fighters among the democrats, populists and silver party men. Foraker and Mason are said extreme in their opposition. the fight that is being made it seems ex tremely doubtful that the necessary two-thirds vote can be had for the treaty, unless it is so amended as to change its char

A HITCH SOMEWHERE.

The Delay in Appointing an Assistant Secretary of War.

It is evident that some hitch has oc curred over the appointment of an assistant secretary of war. The President accepted the resignation of Assistant Secretary Doe last Friday, and it was ther supposed that he did so because of the selection of his successor. A nomination to the office has been looked for every day since, but so far it is not forthcoming It is the only vacant presidential office in the city.

of Los Angeles would get the appointment, but his name was withdrawn when the President decided that states honored with cabinet positions should not be considered in the selection of assistant secretaries. The Attorney General and Col. Otis are

from the same state.

Next it was announced as settled that Gen. Curtis of New York, the "hero of Fort Fisher," had been selected as Gen. Doe's successor, but the objection made to Col. Otis applied with equal force to Gen. Curtis, as New York is represented in the Curtis, as New York is represented in the cabinet by Mr. Bliss.

The Gelay in making the nomination has upset all the calculations of the gossips, and they will venture no further predictions. Mr. John Tweedale, chief clerk of the War Department, who was strongly backed for the assistant secretaryship by backed for the assistant secretaryship to the states. prominent republicans from all the states, has withdrawn from the contest and will retain his present office.

TWO NOMINATIONS.

A New Recorder of the General Land Office Named.

The President has nominated Bernard Bettmann of Ohio to be collector of internal revenue for the first district of Ohio and Chester H. Brush of Connecticut to be recorder of the general land office.

Personal Mention. Capt. R. H. Pratt, 10th Cavalry, in charge

of the Indian school at Carlisle. Pa., is in the city on business connected with the administration of that institution. Mr.Edward Monrow will leave for Bridge port, Conn., tomorrow. Mr. L. J. Silverman of the Lincoln is con

Mr. L. J. Silverman of the Lincoln is convalescent from pneumonia, and not typhoid fever, as was inadvertently stated. He is now able to see his friends.

Rev. Edward Vattmana, chaplain, U.S.A., at Fort Sheridan, Chicago, and a personal triend of President McKinter, is the guest of Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald, the tice director of the Catholic Indian missions.

Chaplain H. W. Jones, attached to the battle ship Texas, is an a visit to this city. city.
Lieut. J. A. Dapray, 23d Infantry, stationed in Texas, is at 1107 13th street on leave of absence.

TRIAL OF DR. LUIZ DISTRICT IN CONGRESS THE WHITE HOUSE

First Instance of the Exercise of Clemency by the President.

FOUR MURDERERS GIVEN A RESPITE

Mr. McMillan in the Senate today intro- | Not So Many Callers Received, as It Was Cabinet Day.

STILL PRESSING FOR OFFICES

For the first time since he became chief executive, President McKinley today exended clemency. It was in the case of the New Mexico murderers, Francesco Gonzales, Antonio Gonzales, Lauriano Aloroid and Patricia Valencia, convicted of the murder of Francisco Chavez. It will be remembered that President Cleveland granted a reprieve of sixty days to these men that he might have time to look into the case. He went out of office without reaching a decision. The reprieve has expired, and the men were to have been hanged today. Their execution was stopped by telegraph this morning. Since the inauguration of President McKinley he has een flooded with telegrams and letters for and against a further extension of time. As he was not familiar with the case, the President this morning decided to reprieve the men for ten days more. In the meantime he will go into the case, examining both sides carefully. It is said that there is a large amount of politics mixed in the

Distinguished Callers.

The best known caller at the White House today was Col. Robert G. Ingersoll. He was accompanied by a few friends, and was accorded a long interview with the President. He went to the White House after the cabinet had finished its work, and when there were few people around. When he came out of the President's room he ran across Senator Mason of Illinois, and they had a chat. The famous lecturer said that he was not backing anybody for office and

day" prevented numerous office seekers and congressmen from showing up. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Presi-

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the President received the newspaper correspondents and reporters in the city.

The only delegation which called as a body was that from Michigan. The delegation consisted of the members of the House and attaches of that body halling from Michigan. The delegation was not hunting office, but paid a friendly visit.

Ex-Representative Crowther of Missouri is anxious to hurry the appointment of a is anxious to hurry the appointment of a postmaster at St. Joseph, Mo., and was a caller. He hopes the appointment will be made soon.

Representative McDonald of Maryland, accompanied by Majer James Albert Clark, president of the Maryland Republican Editorial Association, and others, called early to urge the appointment of R H Warner, jr., as consul to Southampton. Mr. Warner was the editor of the Montgomery Press. Besides strong political backing Mr. Warner, who was present with the delegation, has the indorsement of the Republican Editorial Association of Maryland, which is warmly in earnest in its desire to see him secure the appointment. Col. W. P. Sutton filed with Secretary Porter further papers in his application for the position of third assistant secretary of state. Other candidates talked of for this place are Frank W. Partridge and Thomas C. Cridler. Mr. Partridge has had a great deal of experience in State Department work. Senator Proctor is his warm personal friend. Mr. Cridler is the chief of the diplomatic bureau of the State De-partment. It is said that if Mr. Sutton ices not get this appointment he will be taken care of elsewhere. He has received assurances to that effect. Col. Sutton was the assistant secretary of the republican national committee during the last cam-paign. He has had considerable diplo-

matic experience. Representative Littauer of New York presented the papers of Gen. George S. Batcheller of Saratoga, who is one of the applicants for the consul generalship to Egypt.

Senators Cullom and Mason were accompanied to the White House today by Representative Marsh and Lewis Keiser of Illinois, the latter a candidate for a for eign appointment. Senator Mason, it is understood, looks after one case at a time. Senator Mason, it is He is now interesting himself in F. E. Coyne, who has the indorsement of Chicago republicans for collector of internal revenue for Chicago. There will be a va-cancy in this office in a short time.

Trouble in the New York Delegation Representative Sherman of New York was with the President early in the morning. The object of his conference is unknown. It is stated, however, that the New York delegation is in trouble. It is about the selection of a candidate for third assistant postmaster general. It is stated that Representative Quigg has returned from New York, after a conference with Senator Platt and other leaders, with a petition in favor of the appointment of As-sembly Clerk Archie E. Baxter as third assistant postmaster general. Many of the New York delegation found themselves in an embarrassing position when Mr. Baxan emparrassing position when Mr. Bax-ter's petition was presented to them for signature. They had already signed the application of J. M. Dickey, a personal friend of Representative Odell. Represenfriend of Representative Odell. Representative Wadsworth was the only member of the delegation who had not signed Mr. Dickey's papers. Mr. Quigg has intimated that Mr. Dickey's appointment will not be acceptable to the party leaders of New York. An understanding will have to be reached in the case Matters are considered in the case Matters are considered. York. An understanding will have to be reached in the case. Matters are considerably complicated all around in New York affairs. A few days ago the report went the rounds that ex-Representative John M. Farquhar of Buffalo was slated for third aggletant. Representative Hemingway of Indiana

visited the White House with Judge Will-iam Wylie, John B. Cochrum and Col. Will-

Representative Grosvenor introduced E. B. Dahlgren of St. Paul to the President. Ex-Representative Butterworth took Jas.
W. Ellsworth of Chicago to the White
House to introduce him to the President.
Mr. Ellsworth is one of the largest exporters of coal in the country. He is to speak
to the ways and means committee of the
House as to the proposed duty on coal.
Mr. Ellsworth wants reconsed. Mr. Ellsworth wants reciprocal arrange-ments with Canada as to coal. He says this country sends four times more coal to Canada than it gets from there. The radian duty on coal is 60 cents per ton.

The Dingley bill proposes to advance the duty of this country from 40 cents to 75

William Osborne, consul general to Lon-don, and Jack Gowdy, consul general to Paris, were with the President for a short

Representative Richardson of Tennessee saw the President in regard to petitions for pardon in a Tennessee case. "Thurber's Fort" Demolished. The sentry box, known as "Thurber"

Fort," on the lawn in front of the White House, was taken down this morning and stored away for the summer. It was erect

stored away for the summer. It was erected during the last administration by order of Private Secretary Thurber for the shelter of the policemen detailed to guard President Cleveland and family during the stormy nights of the winter. It was a blot on the landscape and will not be re-erected unless President McKinley retains the big police guard that was established in the White House grounds during the last administration, which is not regarded as at all probable.

all probable.

The republicans who are backing M. M. Holland for recorder of deeds will have opposition in their clans. John C. Dancy, the North Carolina colored man who is a candidate for the place, is working the district republicans for indorsement, and has some of them back of him.

trict republicans for indersement, and has some of them back of him.

J. E. McKinley of Albuquerque, N. M., a first cousin of the President, paid a social call on his distinguished relative.

Major Jerome B. Burke, past commander G. A. R., called on the President yesterday in behalf of the Grand Army of the Republic, and presented for them an application for Major Augustus Huobell for an appointment as consul. appointment as consul.

DEATH OF W. S. ROOSE

A Well-Known Citizen Passes Suddenly Away.

Found Dead on a Sofa in His Library -His Interesting and Suscessful Career.

Mr. William S. Roose, one of the bestknown residents of the District, died this morning at his residence, 1732 15th street, Although Mr. Roose's death was very sudden, it was by no means unexpected. He had not been in very good health all winter, and he had considerable trouble with his heart. His physician told him some time ago that he must take the very best of care of himself, for otherwise he might drop off at any time without a moment's warning. It was thus the end came after all. He had been feeling pretty well for several days past, and was out for a long drive with a friend yesterday after-



noon. This morning after breakfast he re tired to his library on the second floor of his nouse and lay down on a lounge. Be-fore Mrs. Roose left for market she looked in and saw that her husband was sleeping. When she returned, about 10:30 o'clock, thinking that he had slept long enough, she went in to arouse him. He was lying in a comfortable position, as if asleep, but when she spoke to him she was unable to awaken him. He was dead. A physician was summoned in haste, but he expressed the opinion that Mr. Roose had been dead

for some little time The news of his death spread rapidly among Mr. Roose's friends about the city and there was a general expression of re-gret. Mr. Roose was a good-hearted, whole souled sort of man and there are few men in town who enjoy such a wide ac-

quaintance as he did.

Mr. Roose was a self-made man. He was born in Baltimore sixty-five years ago. He was left an orphan at the age of twelve, with the care of a younger sister upon his shoulders. As a boy he secured employment the care of a younger sixter upon his shoulders. secured employment in a carriage shop in weak lungs and a doctor told him that he must give up the trade on account After that he entered the tobacco In 1861 Mr. Roose came to Washington

to live. He opered a cigar store across the street from the Willard Hotel, and afterward he took charge of the cigar and news stand in that hotel. From that start Mr. Roose branched out until finally he had a stand in every important hote in the city. For many years he had a big store at 1233 Pennsylvania avenue, where he carried on a wholesale and retail business. His business grew to such proportions that he employed from thirty to fifty men at all times. When Congress was in session he would have them here at the various stands, and in summer he would send them off to the leading summer. resorts. Some eight or ten years ago he retired from active business and devoted himself mainly to looking after his property. He was a man of very considerable means, much of his wealth being invested

means, much of his weath being invested in real estate.

When Mr. Roose was a boy his sister went to live with Mrs. Surratt, and later was engaged to be married to Mrs. Surratt's son, John Surratt. After the assassination of President Lincoln the young woman felt so humiliated that she retired to a convent, where she is still living, at an advanced age.

an advanced age. Mr. Roose was very much interested in Mr. Roose was very much interested in secret societies. He took an active part in Masonry. He was a charter member of Pentalpha Lodge, No. 23, F. A. A. M., ard was a thirty-third degree Ma-scn, a member of De Molay Mounted Comscn, a member of De Molay Mounted Commandery, a member of the Scottish Rite and an honorary member of Adelphi Lodge of Providence, R. I.; of St. John's Commandery of Providence, and of St. John's Commandery of Philadelphia. He was a great friend of the late Gen. Albert Pike. He kept his membership in a Baltimore lodge of Odd Fellows, frequently attended its meetings and was affectionately known as the father of the lodge. Mr. Roose was extremely hospitable by nature and was as the father of the lodge. Mr. Roose was extremely hospitable by nature and was charitable and generous to the last degree. He was very fond of angling and was a member of several of the Potomac fishing

Mr. Roose was twice married. His first wife was a hopeless invalid and died a few months after her marriage. His second wife, who survives him, was Miss Stephen-son, a member of a well-known Baltimore family. By her he had several children, only two of whom are living—a daughter, who is the wife of Dr. G. E. Connell, and a No arrangements have yet been made for the funeral, which will be under the auspices of the Masonic order.

INAUGURATION DAY.

It to April 30.

Senator Hoar today introduced a joint esolution amending the Constitution so as o change the date of the inauguration of Presidents from March 4 until April 30, and also extending the date for the beginning of terms of senators and representatives to

Agniust a Foreign Cable. Senato: Frye introduced a bill requiring the consent of Congress for the landing of any foreign cable company, which is pro-tected in another country.

in The Star pay because they bring answers.

"Want" advertisements

The Present System Severely Criti-

Continuation of the Tariff Debate in the House.

THOSE WHO SPOKE

The bankruptcy bill was reported to the Senate today by Mr. Lindsay of Kentucky, from the committee on judiciary, and took

its place well forward on the calendar. Mr. Hoar (Mass.) presented a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, substituting April 30 for March 4 as the date of the expiration of the terms of President, Vice President, senators and

Mr. Allen (Neb.) returned to his criticisms of the civil service commission in connection with removals at South Omaha, Neb., and offered a resolution for an investigation by the Senate committee on civil service.

Civil Service Commission Criticised.

Mr. Allen declared that the real ground for certain discharges was that the parties supported Mr. Bryan.

which would bring before it thousands of cases of alleged violation of the civil service by the last administration and this administration. The senator said he knew of cases in which the late President had shown great kindness in retaining persons in office who might have been removed. He knew of other cases in which reckiess disregard of civil service rules was alleged. But the Senate could not go into these individual cases. Mr. Hoar moved to refer the resolution to the committee, without instructions.

instructions.

Mr. Allen hotly protested against "smothering' the resolution, and in the course of further remarks declared that this was a

Mr. Gallinger Arraigns the System.

the civil service system in general. Mr. Gallinger (N. H.) stirred the galleries to several lively demonstrations during his savage arraignment of the civil service sys-

"This civil service method is a humbug from top to bottom and from beginning to end," exclaimed Mr. Gallinger, "and I would be glad to cast my vote to blot out that system, and give to every man and woman an equal right with every other man and woman to hold office." The gal-leries broke into loud applause at this statement, and the Vice President gave warning that the galleries would be cleared if the demonstration was repeated.

which they both were members, there would be a "lively fight." Mr. Gallinger responded good-naturedly

He (Allen) considered the system and the commissioners as the "two monumental humb igs in the United States." He would

gladly vote with Mr. Gallinger to wipe out the whole system. "They are about to hold a civil service ex amination in my state for a cook in a peni-tentiary at Peals Island," remarked Mr. mission had a standard cook book or whether they proposed examining this cook concerning the lost tribes of Israel, or on

There would be another examination soon after to secure a sawyer, at \$900 per year. "The whole thing is a humbug, a

civil service law as un-American Chinese One of the requirements for entering

Mr. Stewart (Nev.) added his criticism to "this office brokerage establishment" with its gross favoritism and its dealing in of-

for river and harbor work, but was fur-nished with a schoolmaster from Rhode

Mr. Lodge Defends It. Mr. Lodge (Mass.) said the civil service aw could not be destroyed by sneers. It had often withstood these attacks. The jokes as to differential calculus and the Chinese character of the system were old and stale. If there were absurd requirements and questions under the civil service let them be remedied. Mr. Lodge hoped that there would be the fullest investigation of all alleged irregularities, as it would

Tents for Flood Sufferers.

At this point Mr. Berry (Ark.) secured immediate consideration for an urgent resolution. He was in receipt of a telegram frem Helena, Ark., stating that 500 refugees from the Mississippi floods had just landed there, and asking that tents be provided. He had learned at the War epartment that available tents had been sent to Memphis and Cairo. He therefore proposed a joint resolution for the imme-

Mr. Gorman's Sarcasm

Mr. Gorman (Md.) now came forward with ironical expressions of sympathy for his friends on the opposite side of the chamber in their anguish over the civil service laws. The party in which the New Hampshire senator (Gallinger) was a shining light had given its full adherence to the civil service.

anxiety to provide for the nungry is nat-ural, and I have the deepest sympathy for the republican friends in their perplexity over the civil service laws." Mr. Gorman went on to state that it was well known the law was not enforced fairly

well known the law was not enforced fairly and that it served as a basis for favoritism. But if it was to be dealt with at all it should be by a broad proposition covering the entire system. He did not believe the party in power would have the boldness to meet this question. There would be no repeal of the civil service law. No one will be deceived by the declarations made in the Senate. It would be well for the hungry to know that they could not step into office. The sooner they left the city, the sooner trey learned that the President was piedged not to change the system, the better it would be for them. There would

THE CIVIL SERVICE

cised in the Senate.

SENATOR LODGE DEFENDS IT

representatives. The resolution was refer-

Mr. Hoar doubted whether the Senate should enter upon a field of investigation which would bring before it thousands of

part of the alliance between "the republi-can party and the Cleveland wing of the democratic party."

This brought on an unexpected debate on

demonstration was repeated.

Mr. Hoar interjected the remark that if
the New Hampshire senator advances such
views in the civil service committee, of

that he was always ready for a fight.

Mr. Allen interrupted to say that he corcially approved Mr. Gallinger's arraignment of the civil service system.

Wilson (Wash.), amid laughter. He did rot know whether the civil service com-

lifferential calculus.

sion, a snare and a fraud," asserted Mr. Continuing, Mr. Gallinger denounced the

the government printing office was that an applicant must make tweive consecutive ops on one foot

Mr. Hawley (Conn.) said he had been one of the early friends of the civil service law, and he stood by the principle of that act. But he recognized that the administration of the system of late had been open to bitter complaint for glaring incompetency. He cited a case in which an engineer officer desired a practical inspector

result in strengthening the civil service

ase of 1,000 tents for use by the ers. The resolution was agreed to without division.

"But now," continued Mr. Gorman, with smiling sarcasm, "that party finds itself in power, and the hungry are with them. The